BookletChart™

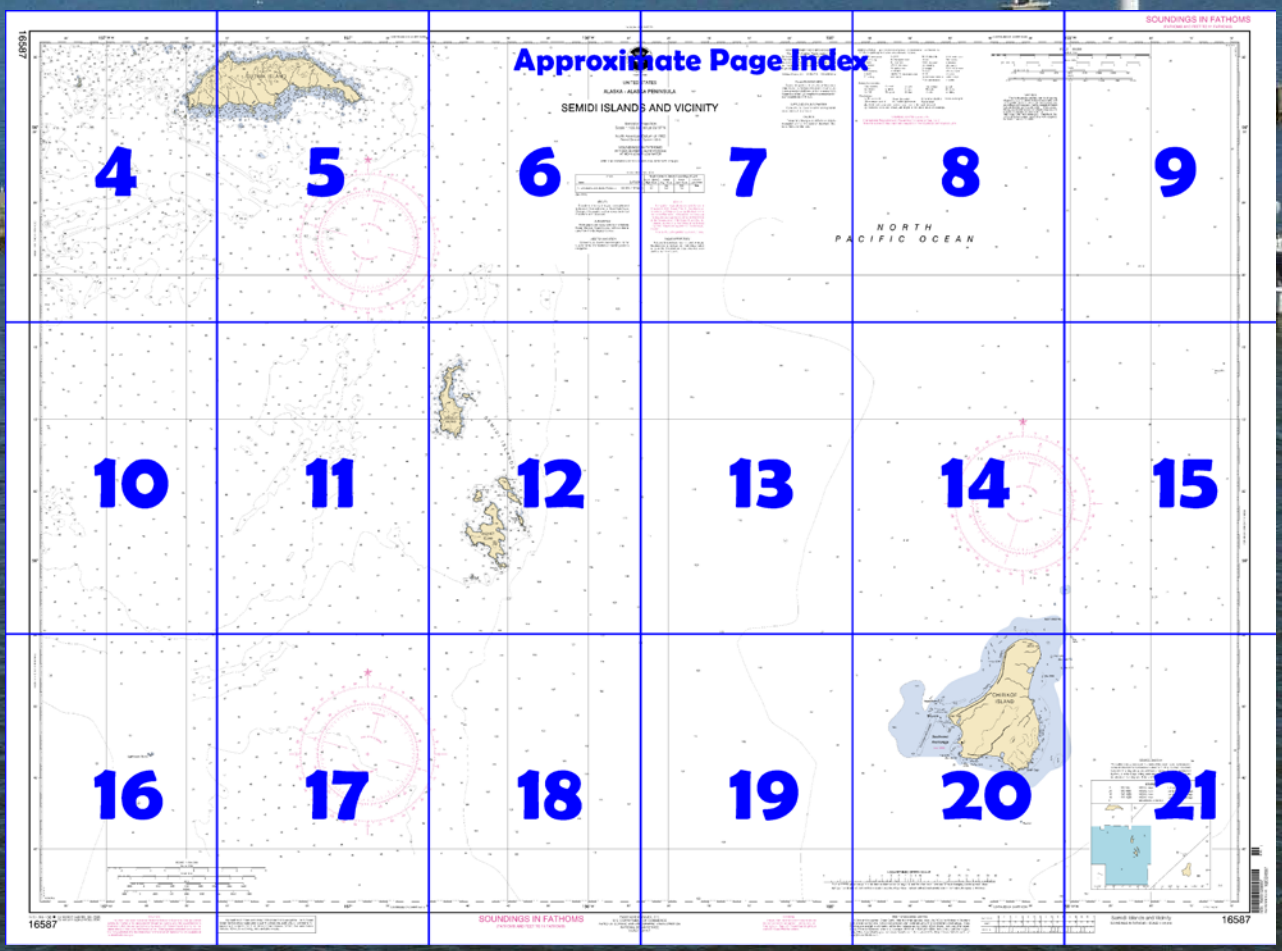
Semidi Islands and Vicinity

NOAA Chart 16587

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

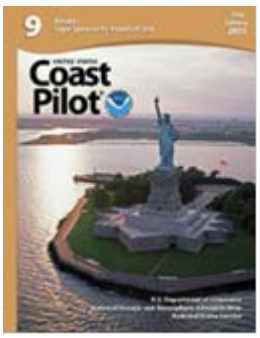
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=16587.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
The **Semidi Islands** are about 90 miles SW of Kodiak Island, and about 23 miles SE of Foggy Cape.
Aghiyuk Island, the N of the group, is long and narrow and rises vertically from the shoreline in high rocky cliffs that are practically unscalable, especially along the W side of the island. In the S center of the island is a grassy plateau, with a prominent rockpile, the highest point on the island, rising to over 1,000 feet.
On the E side of the island is a fair-sized bight, with a sandy beach that is clear except near its N end, where kelp-marked rocks extend offshore. E of the bight, about 1 mile offshore, is small sheer-sided **Aghik Island**, 528 feet high. Scattered ledges and rocks extend about 700 yards off the SE point of Aghik Island.
Anchorage can be had 400 to 600 yards off the bight in 6 to 9 fathoms, sand bottom. It can be safely approached from the NE, passing Aghik Island about 600 yards off; or from the SE on a midchannel course between Aghik Island and Aghiyuk Island.
A small group of rocks is 600 yards W of the SW point of Aghiyuk Island. The highest has an elevation of 20 feet.
Chowiet Island, the S large island, is triangular in shape, and has sheer cliffs alongshore, especially on its W side. It reaches a height of 810 feet near its W side, slightly N of its center. The island has alder- and grass-covered ridges with many bedrock outcrops and cairn-shaped rockpiles. Some of the latter are very large and in various odd forms.
At the S end of Chowiet Island is a small bay formed by a chain of low rocks and two steep-sided islets extending SE; **Aliksemit Island** is the largest. The S shore of Chowiet Island is a Steller sea lion rookery site. There is a 3 mile vessel exclusionary buffer zone around this rookery which encompasses most of the island and islets off shore. (See **50 CFR 223.202**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) In emergency situations anchorage, with about 200 yards swinging radius, can be had in the N center of the bay in 20 fathoms, sand bottom. This bay is protected from SW through W to NW.
A double bay is on the NW side of Chowiet Island which also offers emergency anchorage in the center of the E arm in 15 fathoms, sand bottom. This anchorage most favorable for winds from the NE and around through E to SE, but a SW swell creates considerable surge. Additional and emergency anchorage can be had in the center of the W arm in 22 fathoms, sand bottom, and provides about 250 yards swinging radius and is favorable for winds out of the E and around through S to SW. This anchorage is less subject to surge with a SW swell than in the E arm.
Kateekuk Island, 0.6 mile NW of Chowiet Island, is 0.8 mile long, 0.4 mile wide, and 509 feet high. Between this island and Chowiet Island to the S, and Aghiyuk Island to the N, are strong tidal currents that cause very bad tide rips.
Anowik Island, 591 feet high, and **Kiliktagit Island**, 404 feet high, are about 1.2 miles NE of the N end of Chowiet Island. Between these islands and Chowiet Island are strong currents that cause moderate tide rips; a heavy SE swell piles up excessively.
Suklik Island, 345 feet high, is about 0.9 mile S of Kiliktagik Island and about 1.2 miles E of Chowiet Island. A low flat rock is about 150 yards off the NW end of the island, and numerous sheer pinnacles extend S about 0.5 mile.
South Island, 2 miles SW of Chowiet Island, is a huge bare rock, 260 feet high, with vertical sides. Several high, sheer rock pinnacles are just W of it. The breaker charted about 5.5 miles WSW of Chowiet Island is reported to be much closer to the island.
Strong tidal currents and bad tide rips are found among the Semidi Islands, especially in the channels, between Aghiyuk and Kateekuk; and between the latter island and Chowiet.
Lighthouse Rocks (55°47'N., 157°25'W.) are spread over an area 0.2 mile in diameter that is 27 miles SW of Chowiet Island and 57 miles W of Chirikof Island; the largest rock is 500 feet long and 90 feet high. Deep water surrounds these barren rocks and they can be safely approached to within 0.5 mile; there are large sea lion rookeries on the rocks. A S set is generally experienced between Lighthouse Rocks and Chirikof Island.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Juneau	Commander 17th CG District Juneau, Alaska	(907) 463-2000

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Feb. 11/12
Corrected through LNM Jan. 24/12

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

WARNING

The hydrography on this chart is of varying degrees of quality. Charted depths were obtained from smaller scale charts in the areas of sparse soundings and were acquired by vessels in transit. Undetected dangers could exist in those areas. Navigators should excercise extreme caution and report discrepancies or hazards at: http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov. Depths in the areas of denser sounding patterns were acquired by modern survey methods.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Sitkinak Dome, AK WNG-718 162.450 MHz

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:135,000 at Lat 56°07'N

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

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NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Unavikshak Island, Alaska Peninsula	(56°30'N/175°44'W)	9.1	8.2	1.4

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.
(Jan 2012)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

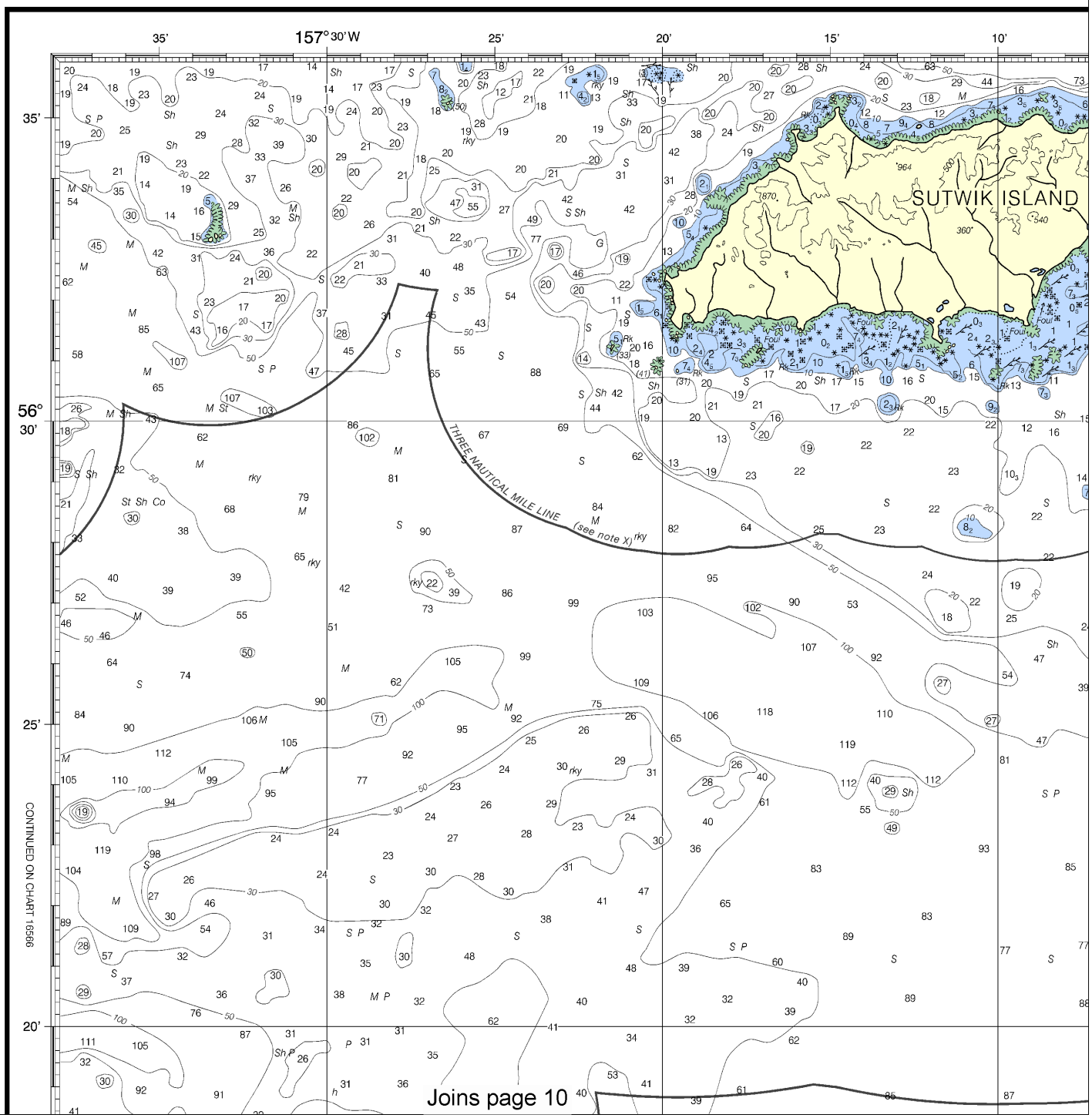
Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

16587



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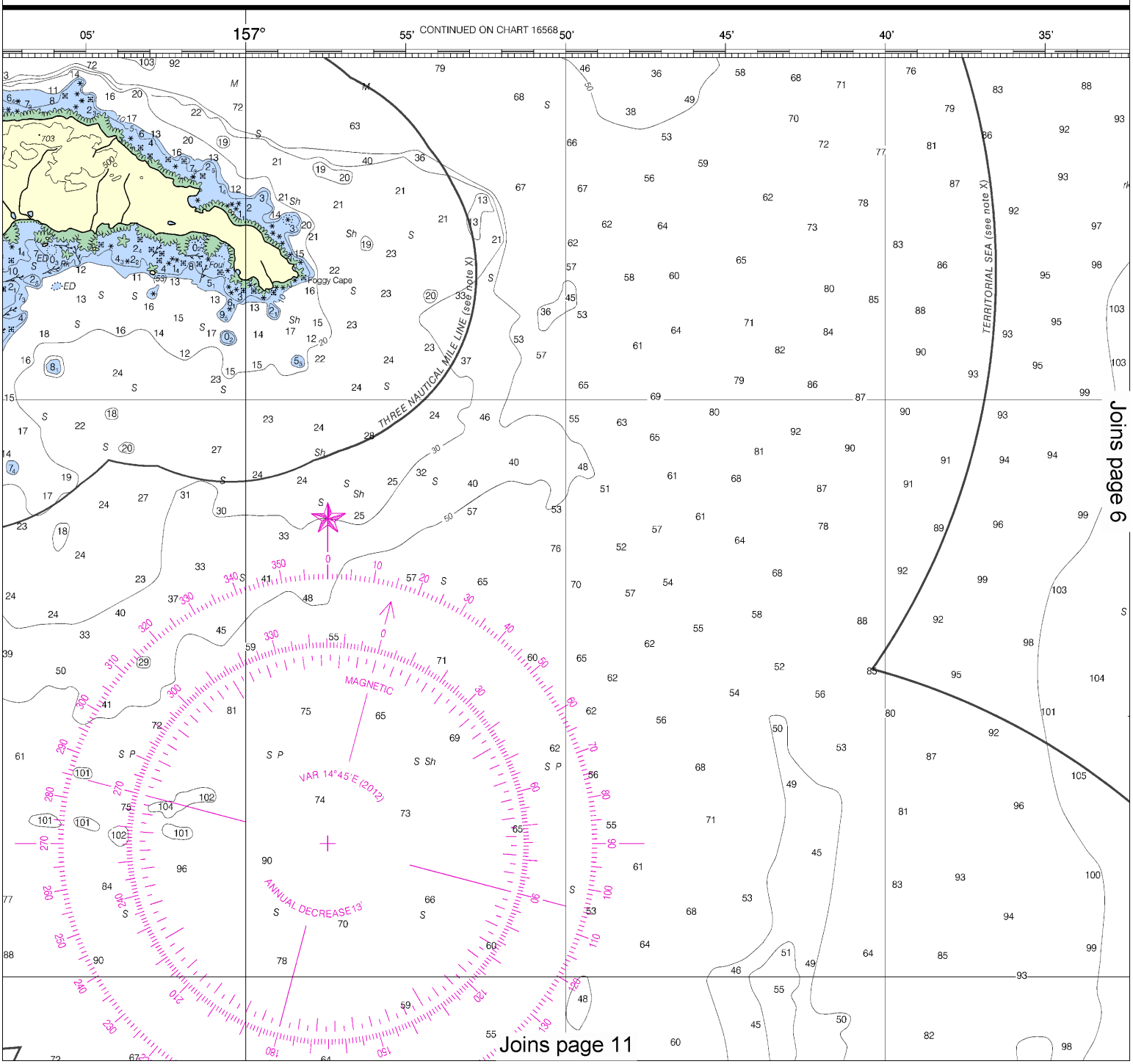
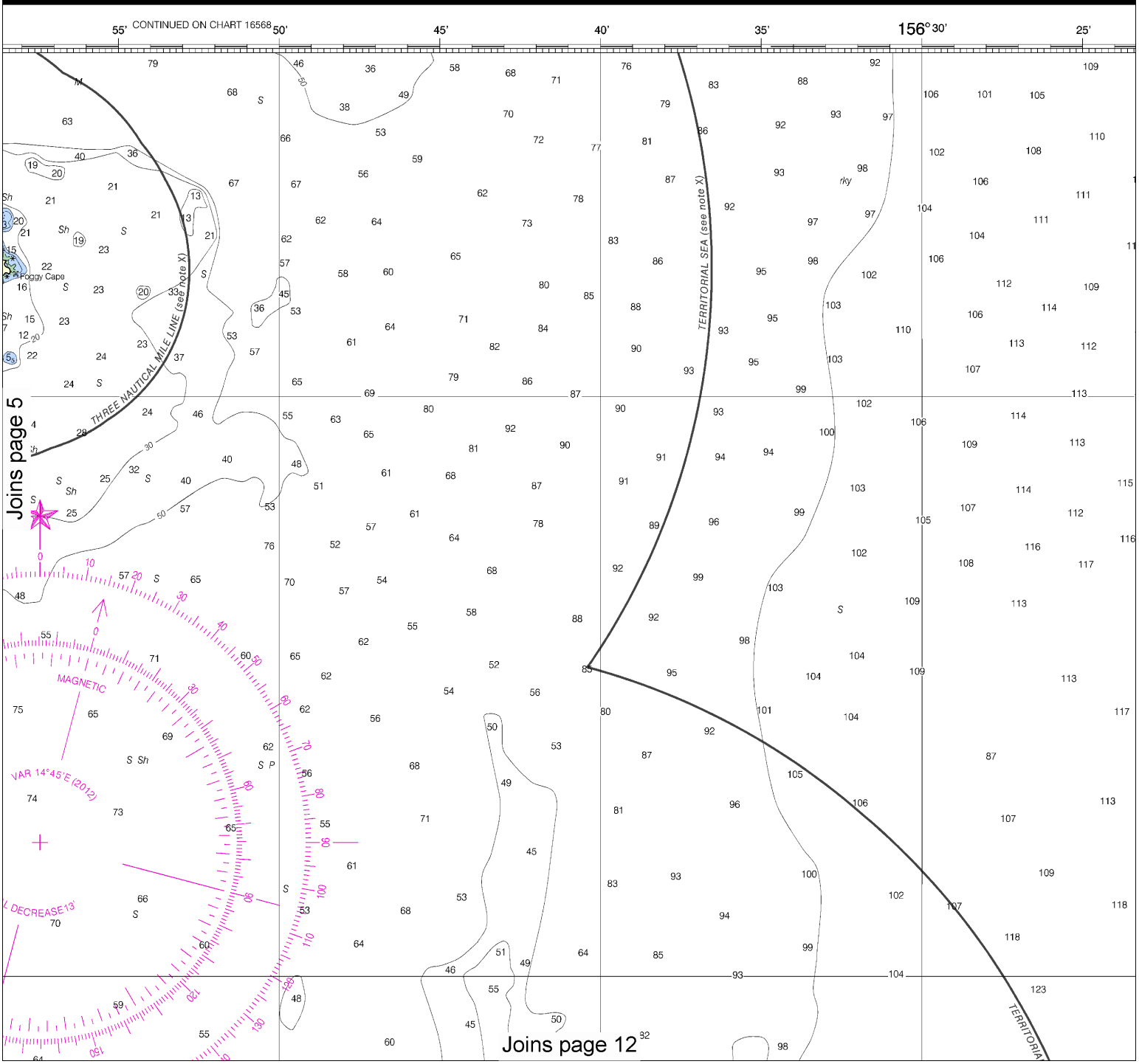
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:180000. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

1st Ed., Sep. 2006



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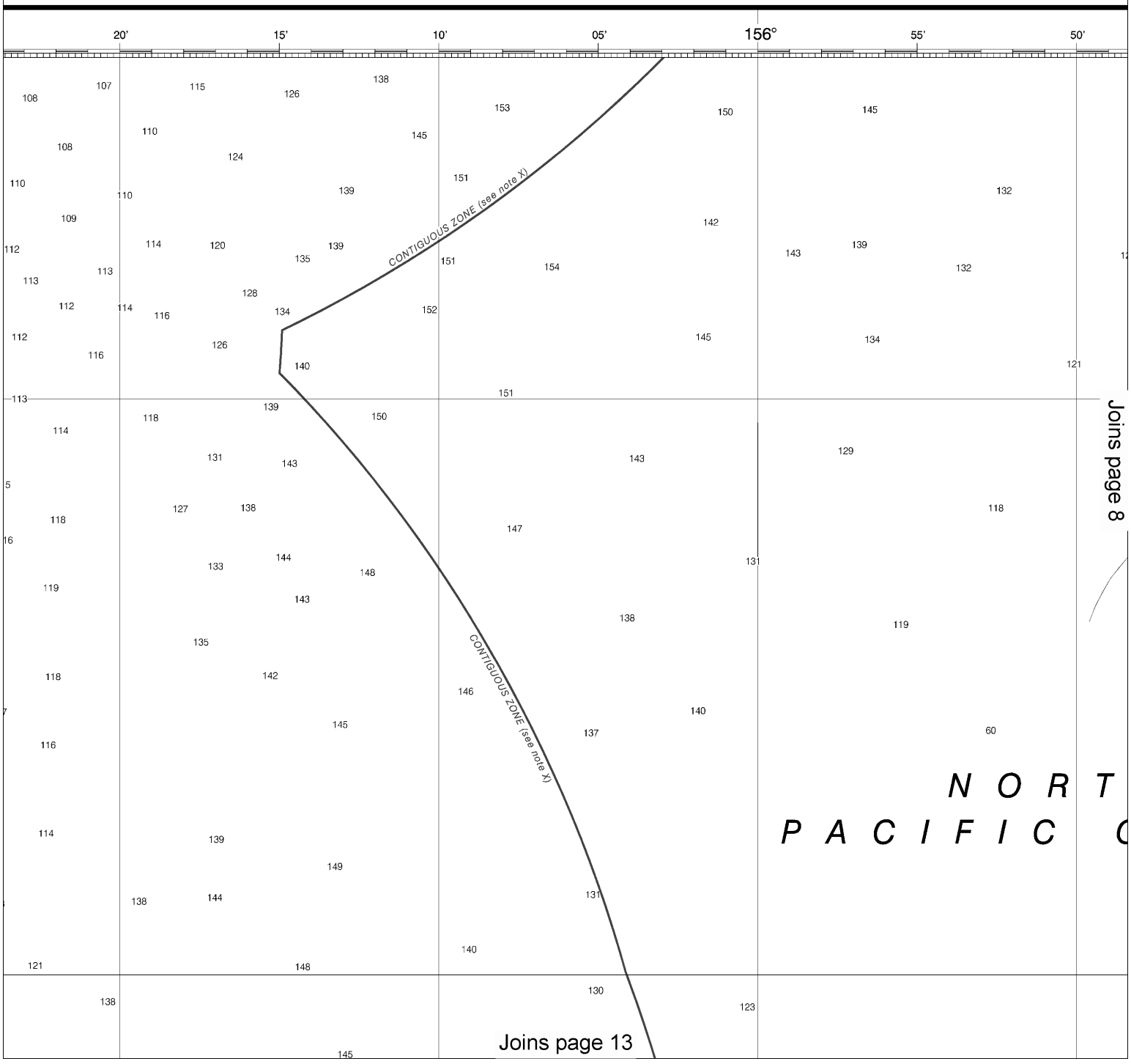
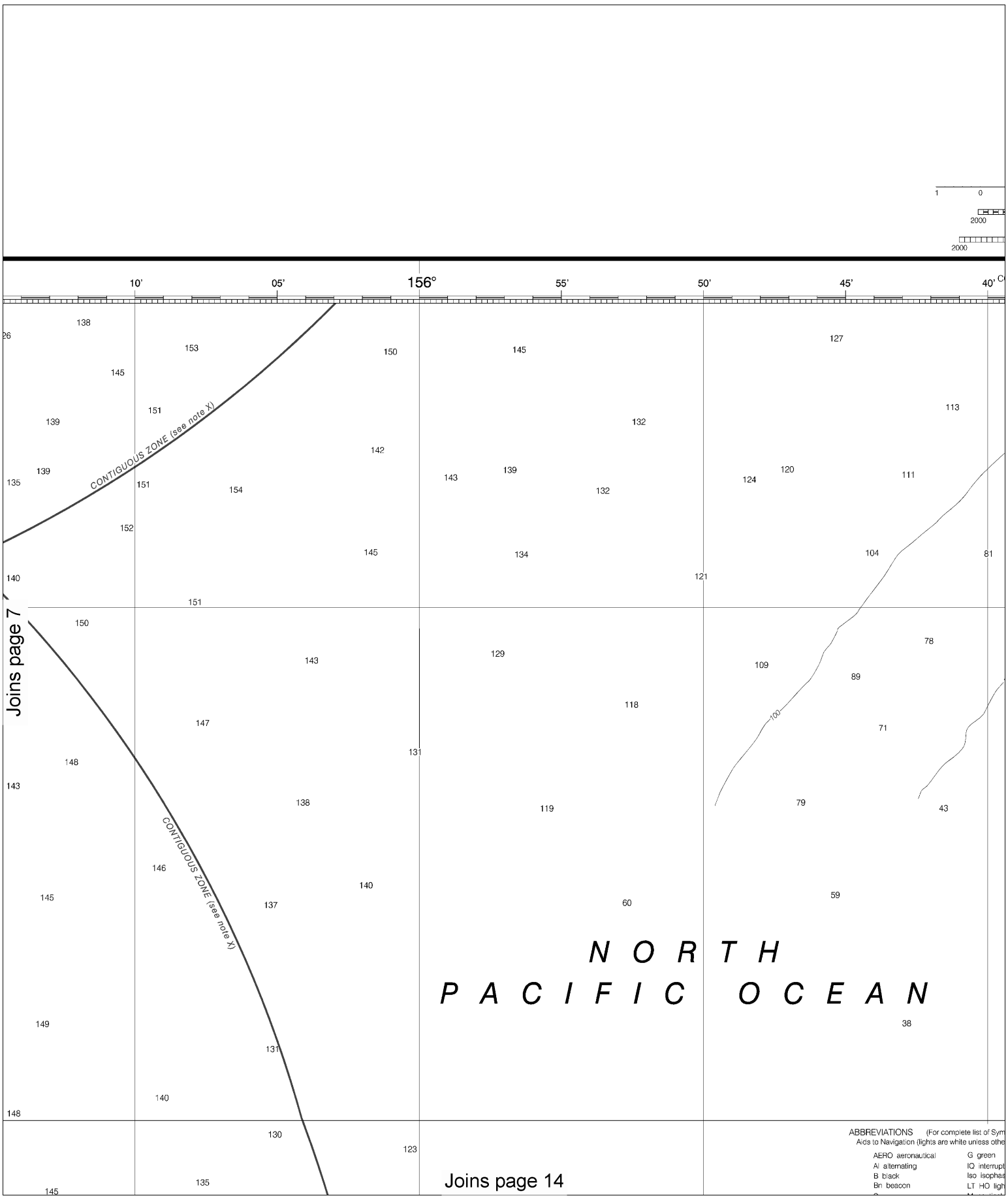
006 KAPP 2541



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4812 11/27/2012,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4812 12/1/2012,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0912 9/28/2012.



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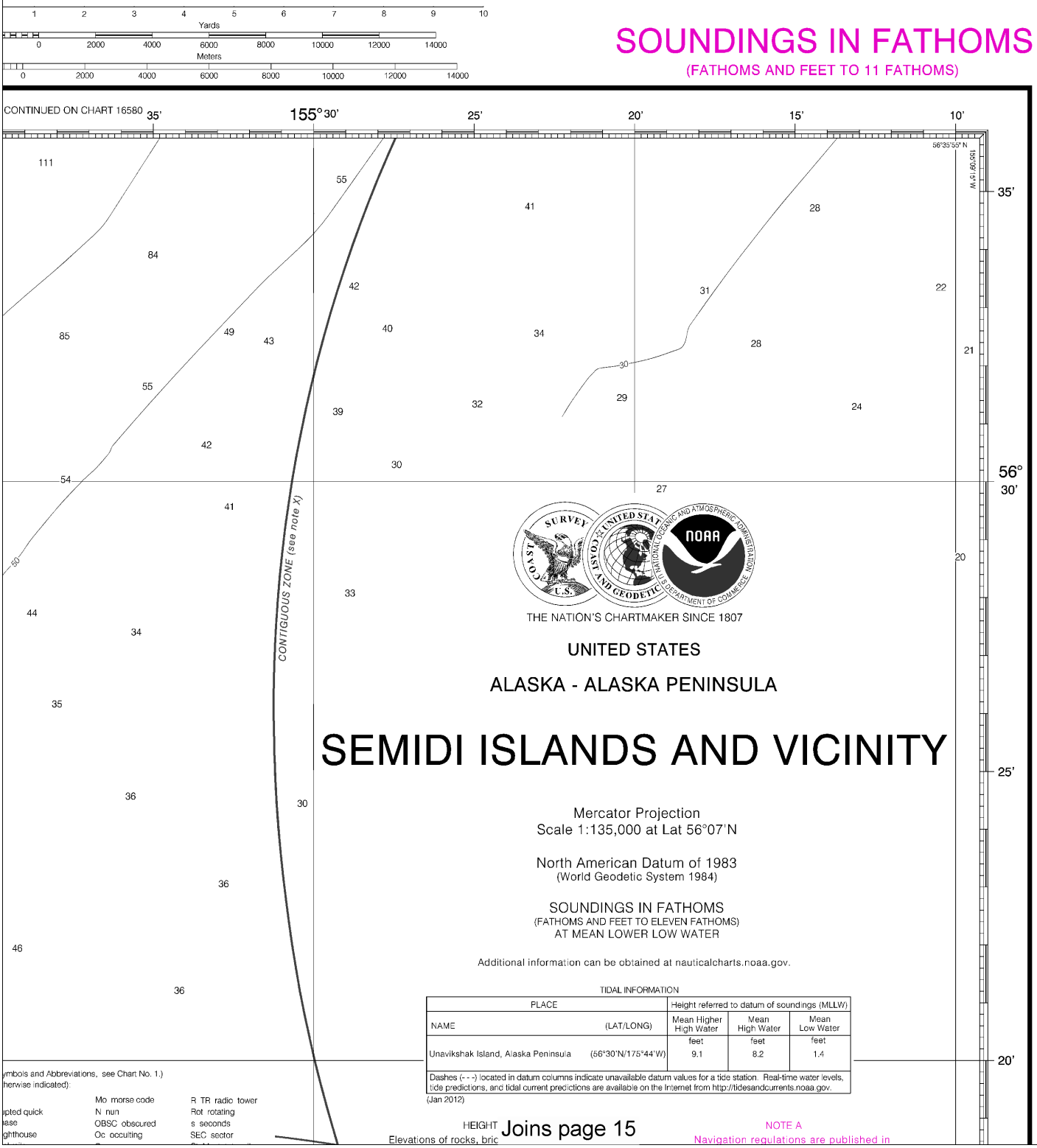
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Yards
0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000 14000
Meters
0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000 14000
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)
CONTINUED ON CHART 16580
35'
155° 30'
25'
20'
15'
10'
56°35'55" N
155°09'15" W
35'
56° 30'
25'
20'
CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)
THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807
UNITED STATES
ALASKA - ALASKA PENINSULA
SEMIDI ISLANDS AND VICINITY
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:135,000 at Lat 56°07'N
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PLACE
NAME (LAT/LONG)
Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)
Mean Higher High Water
Mean High Water
Mean Low Water
feet
Unavikshak Island, Alaska Peninsula (56°30'N/175°44'W) 9.1 8.2 1.4
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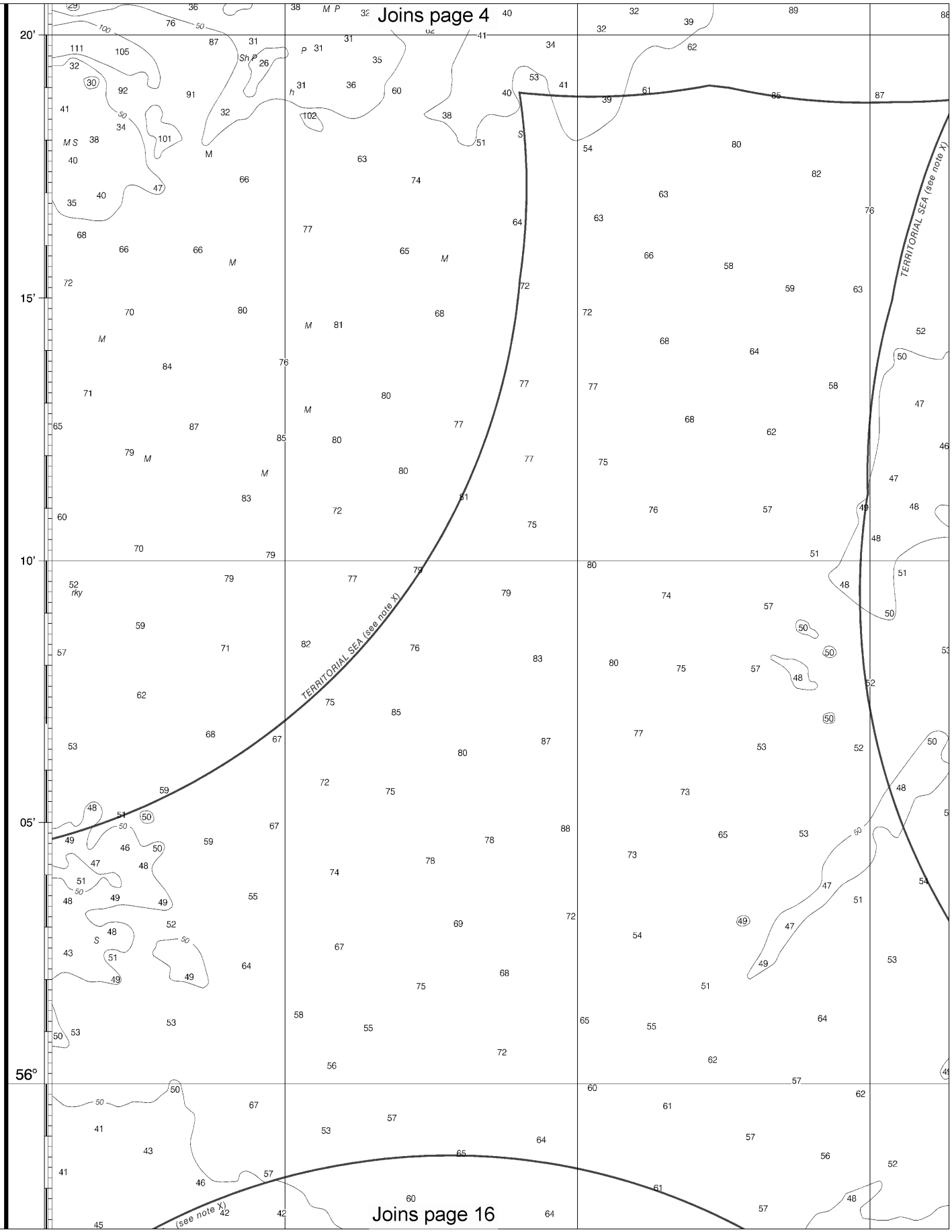
(Jan 2012)
ymbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
herwise indicated):
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
HEIGHT
Elevations of rocks, bric
Joins page 15
NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in



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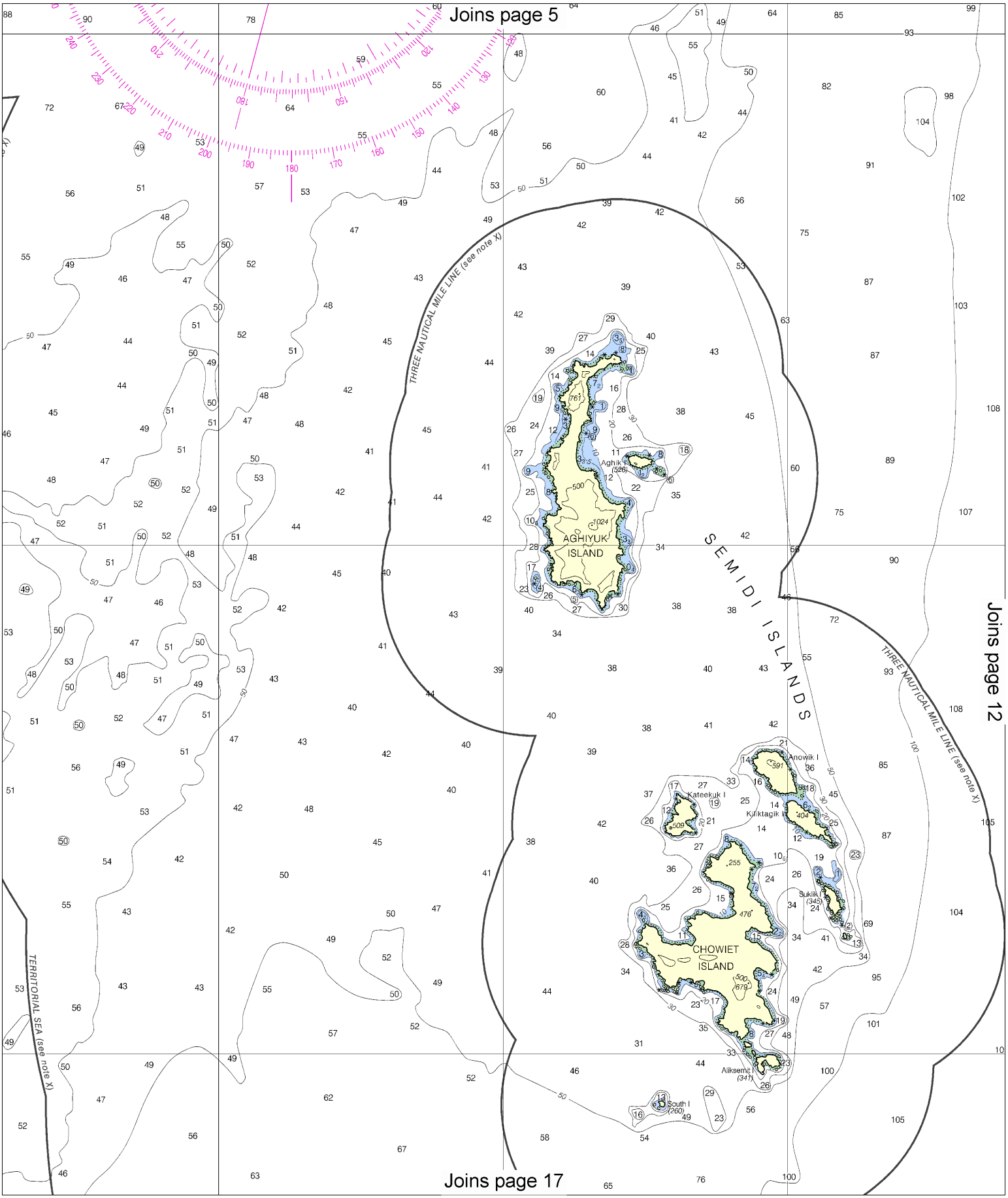
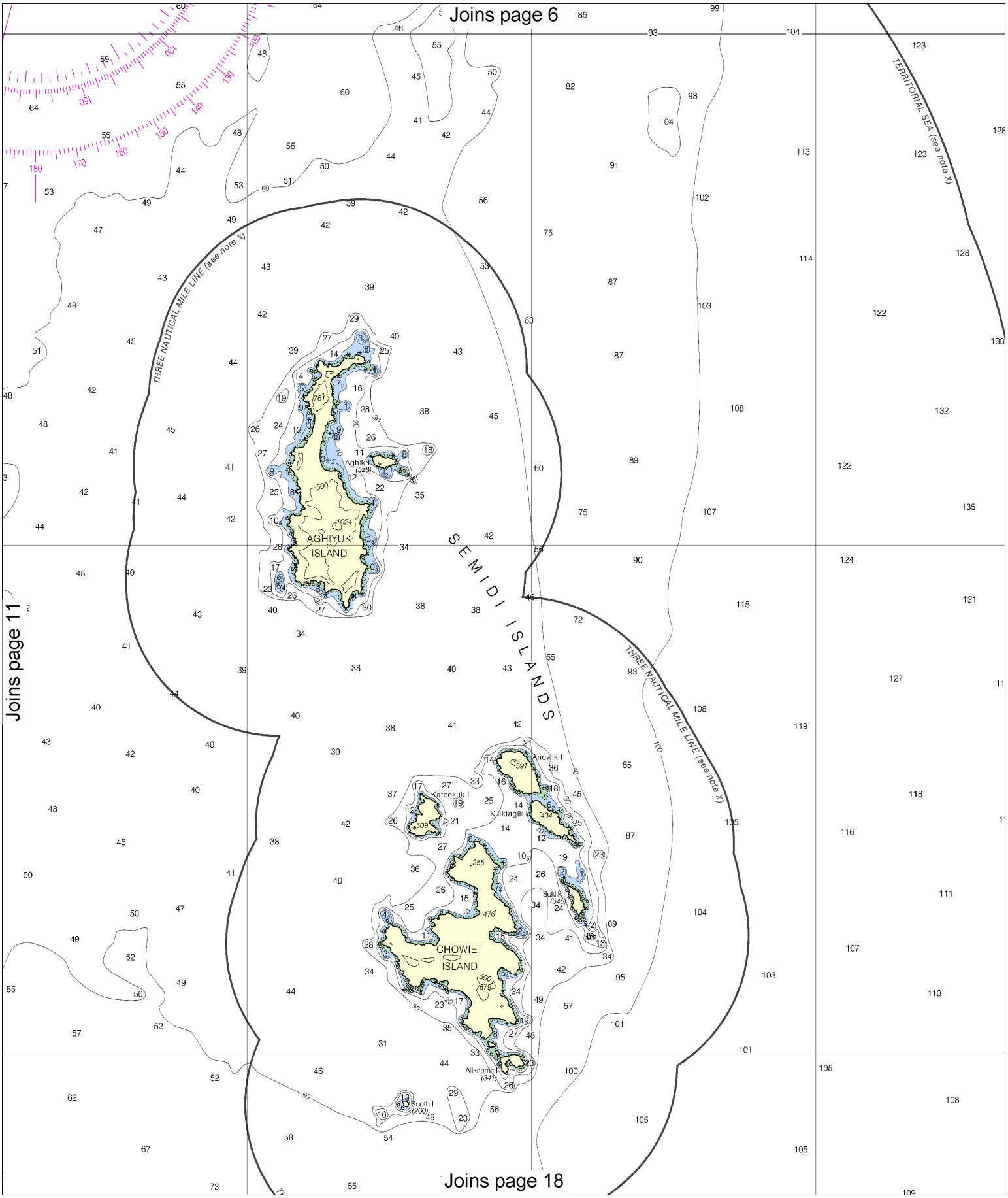

Joins page 5
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
AGHIYUK ISLAND
SEMIDI ISLANDS
Aghik I (526)
Anowik I (591)
Kateekuk I
Kiriktagik I (404)
CHOWIET ISLAND
Sukilik I (345)
Aiksemit I (347)
South I (260)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
Joins page 12
Joins page 17



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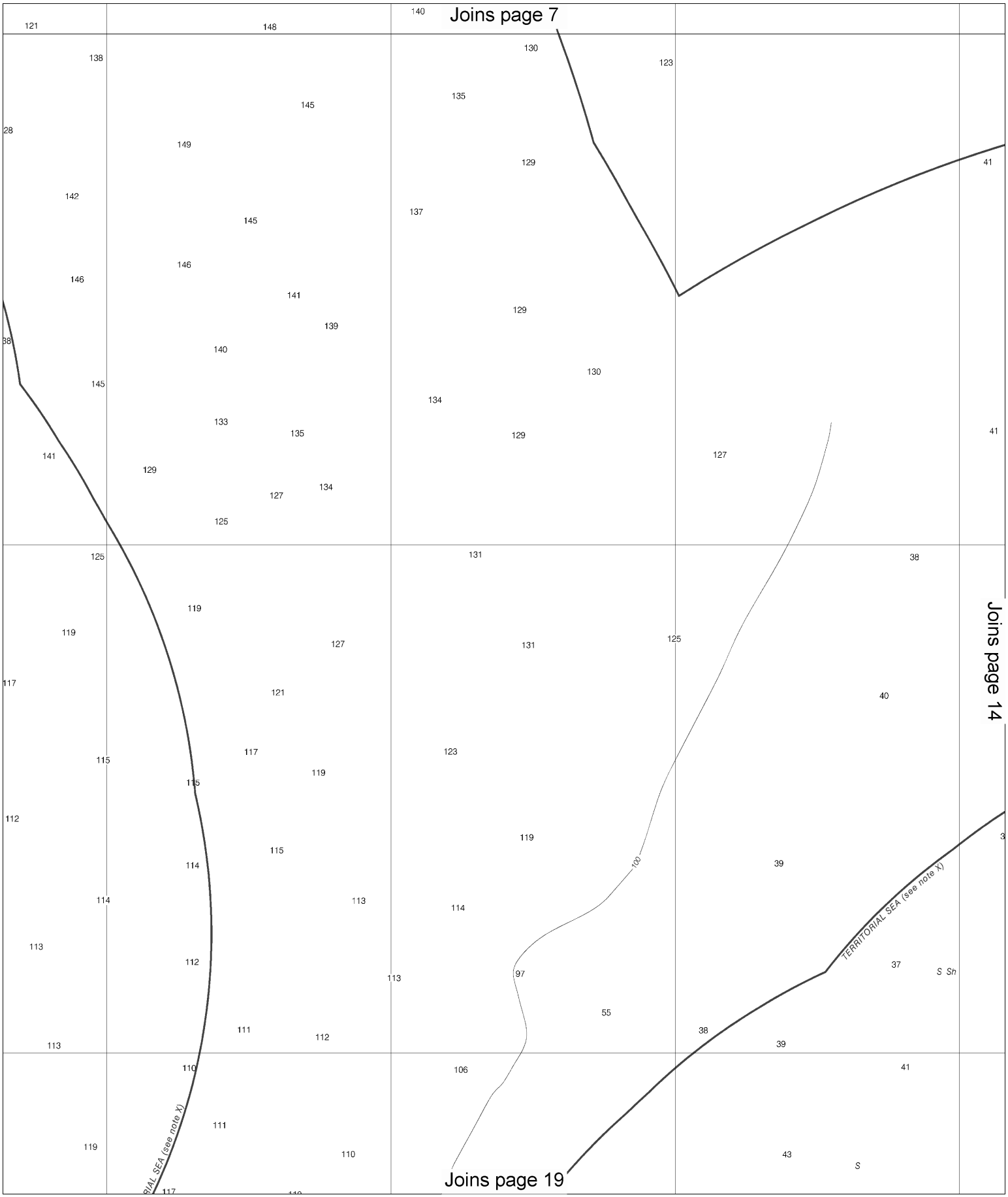
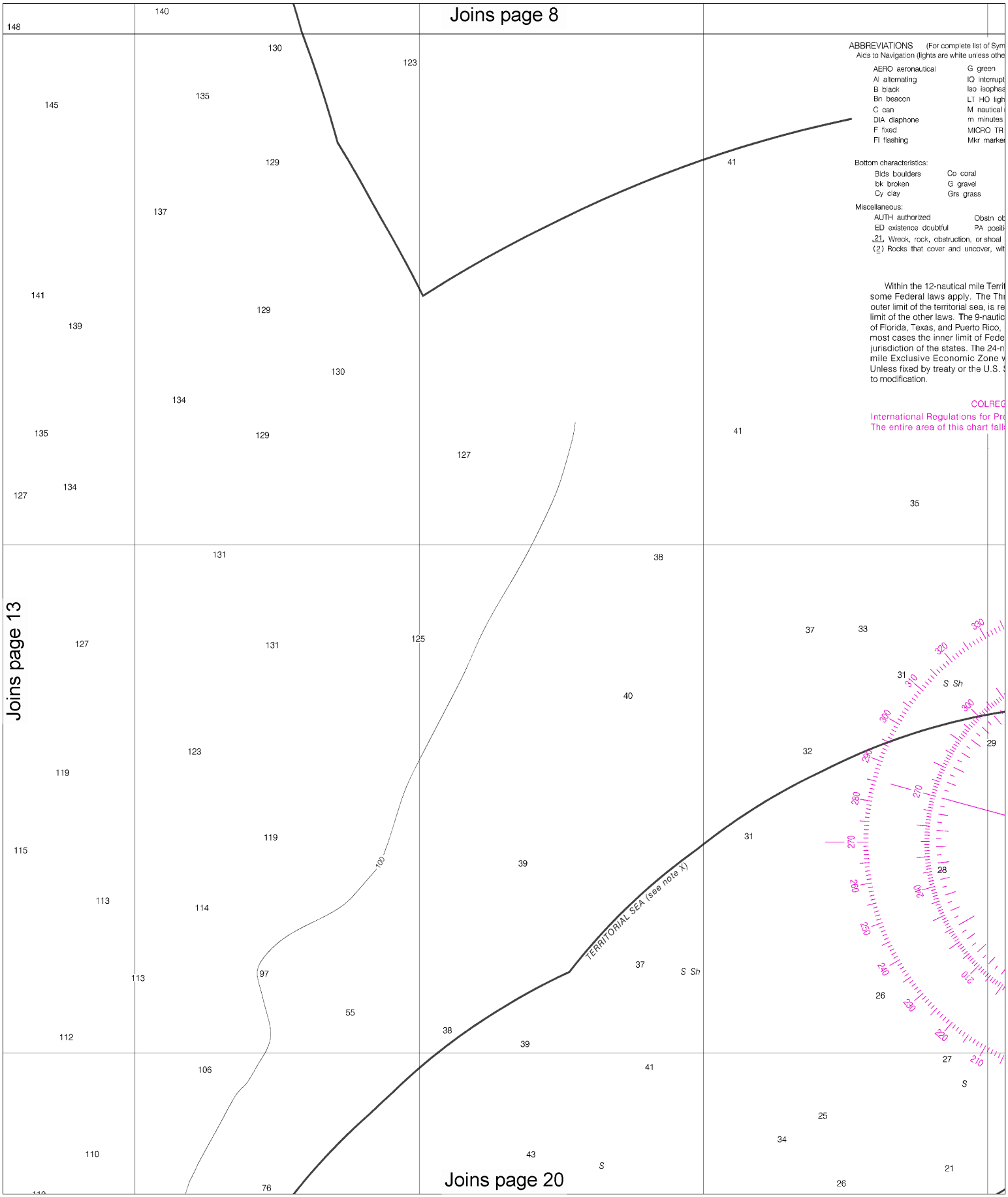

Joins page 7
Joins page 14
Joins page 19
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note x)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note x)
100



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Joins page 9

NAME	High Water feet	High Water feet	Low Water feet
Unavikshak Island, Alaska Peninsula (55°06'N, 159°44'W)	9.1	8.2	1.4

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(Jan 2012)

ymbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
herwise indicated):

	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
upted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
ase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
ghthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
al mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
es	Q quick	VQ very quick
TR microwave tower	R red	W white
ker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
M mud	S sand	sy sticky

obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
sition approximate	Rep reported	

al swept clear to the depth indicated.
with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

NOTE X

rritorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation,
Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the
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EGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

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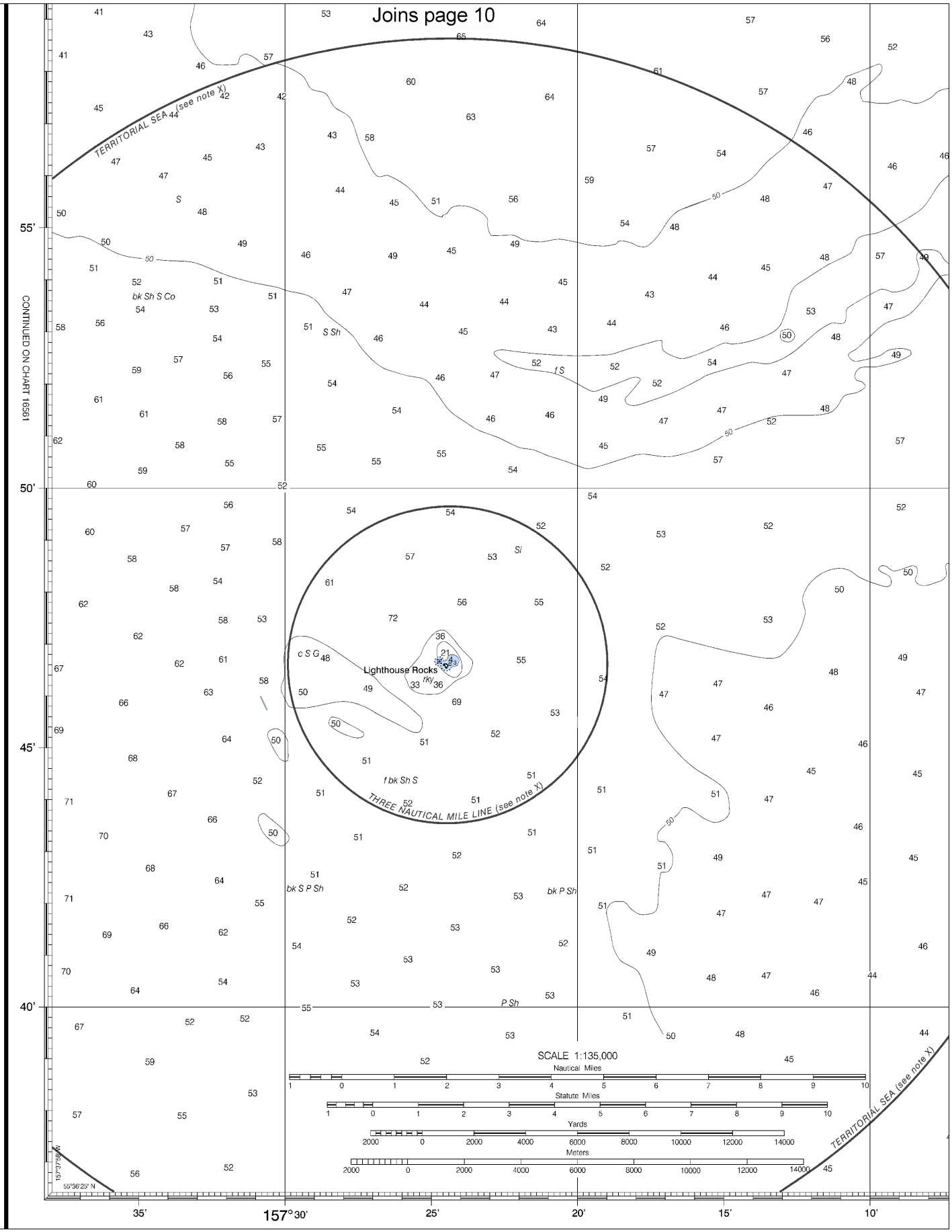
MAGNETIC
VAR 15°15'E (2012)
ANNUAL DECREASE 14'

20'
15'
10'
05'
56°

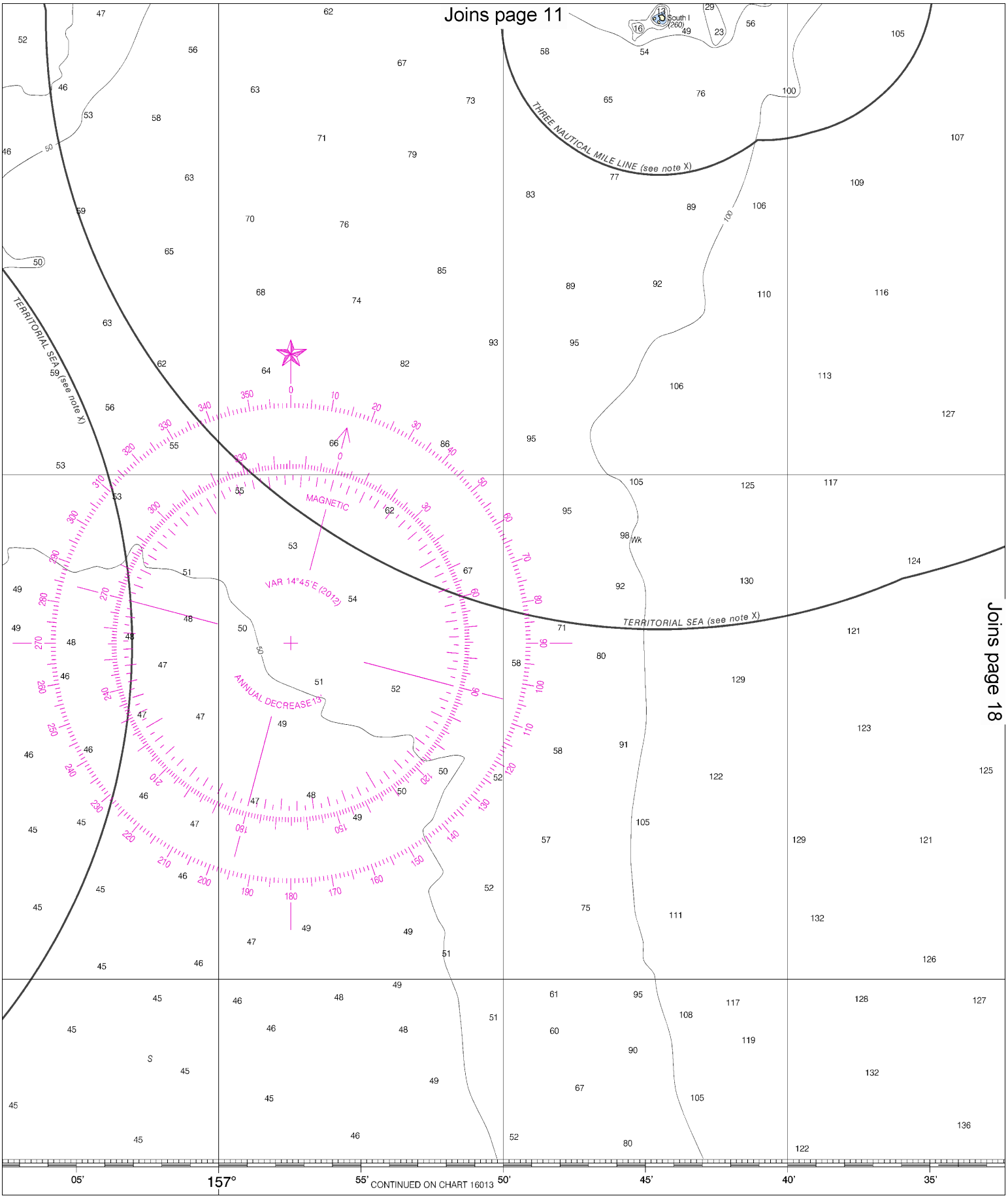
CONTINUED ON CHART 16580

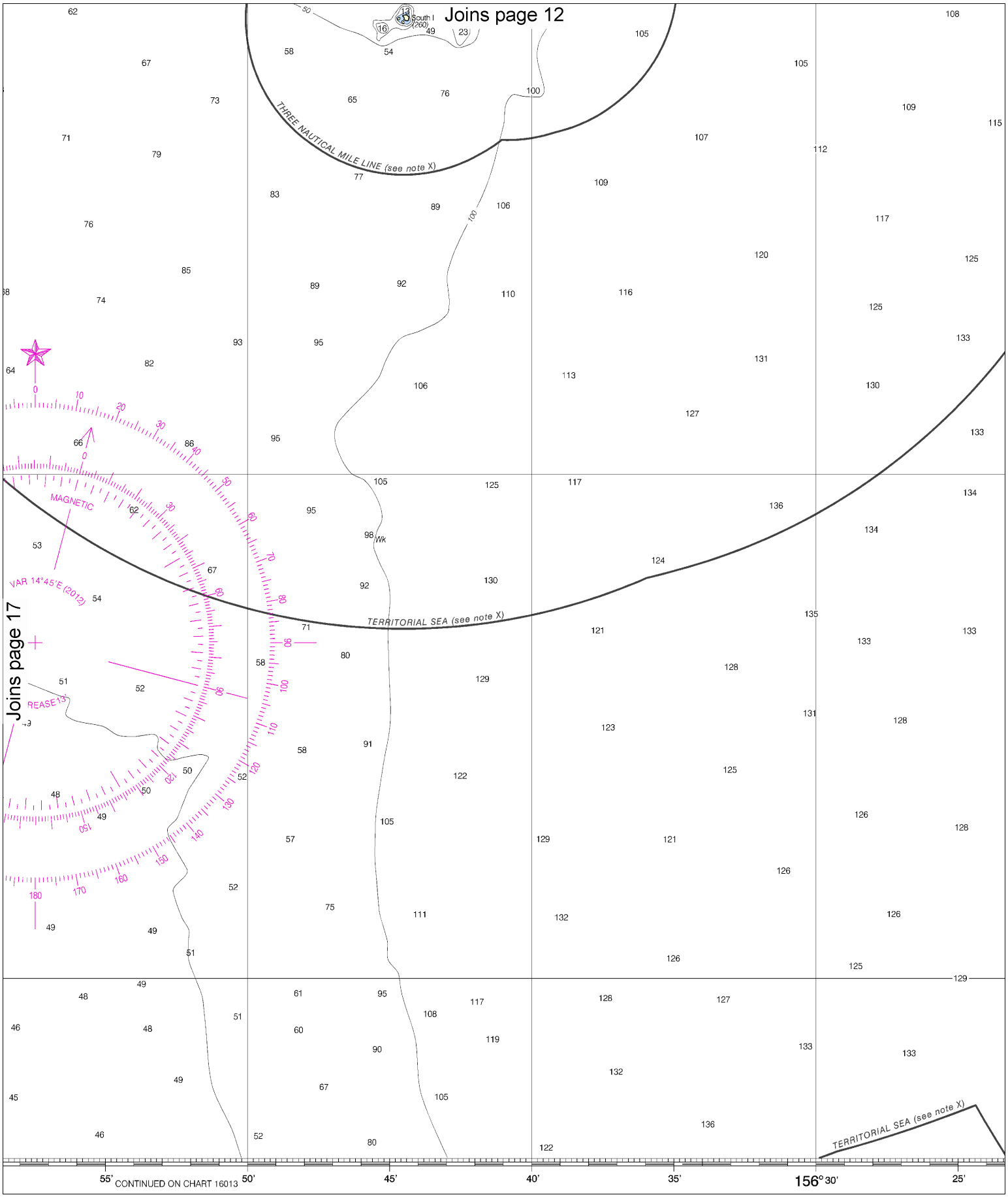
Joins page 21



16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.


Joins page 11
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
MAGNETIC
VAR 14°45'E (2012)
ANNUAL DECREASE 13'
Joins page 18
05'
157°
55'
CONTINUED ON CHART 16013
50'
45'
40'
35'



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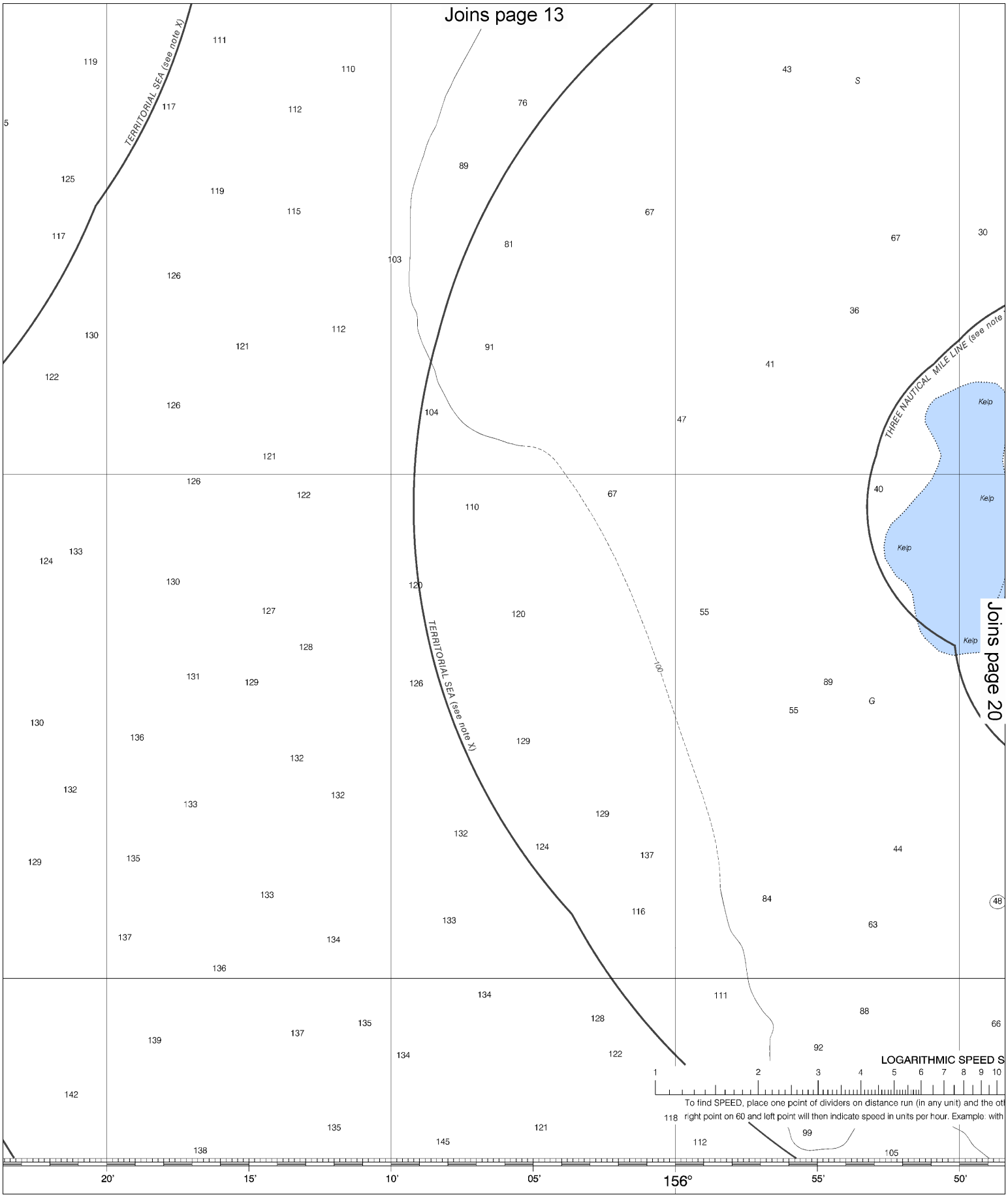
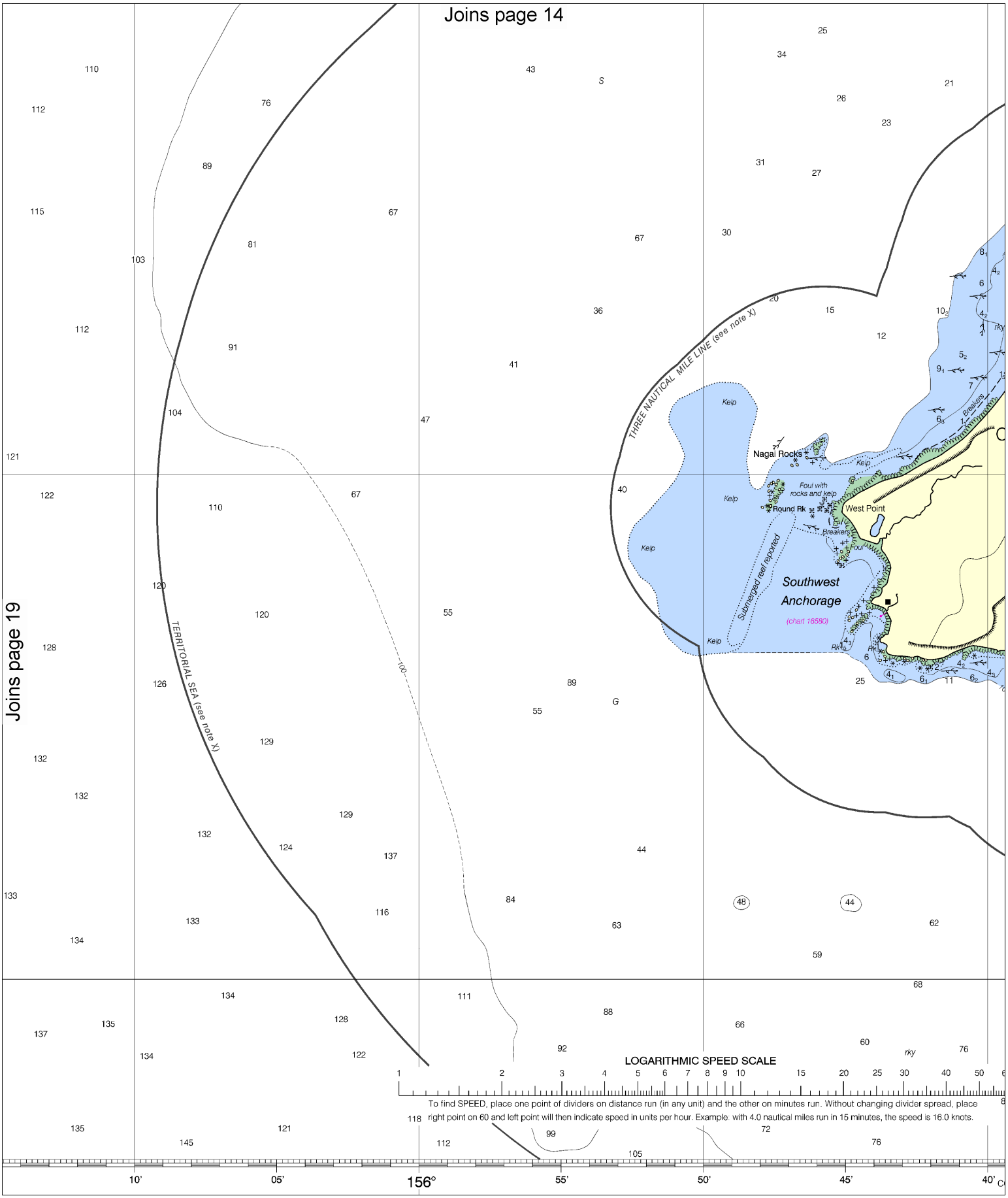
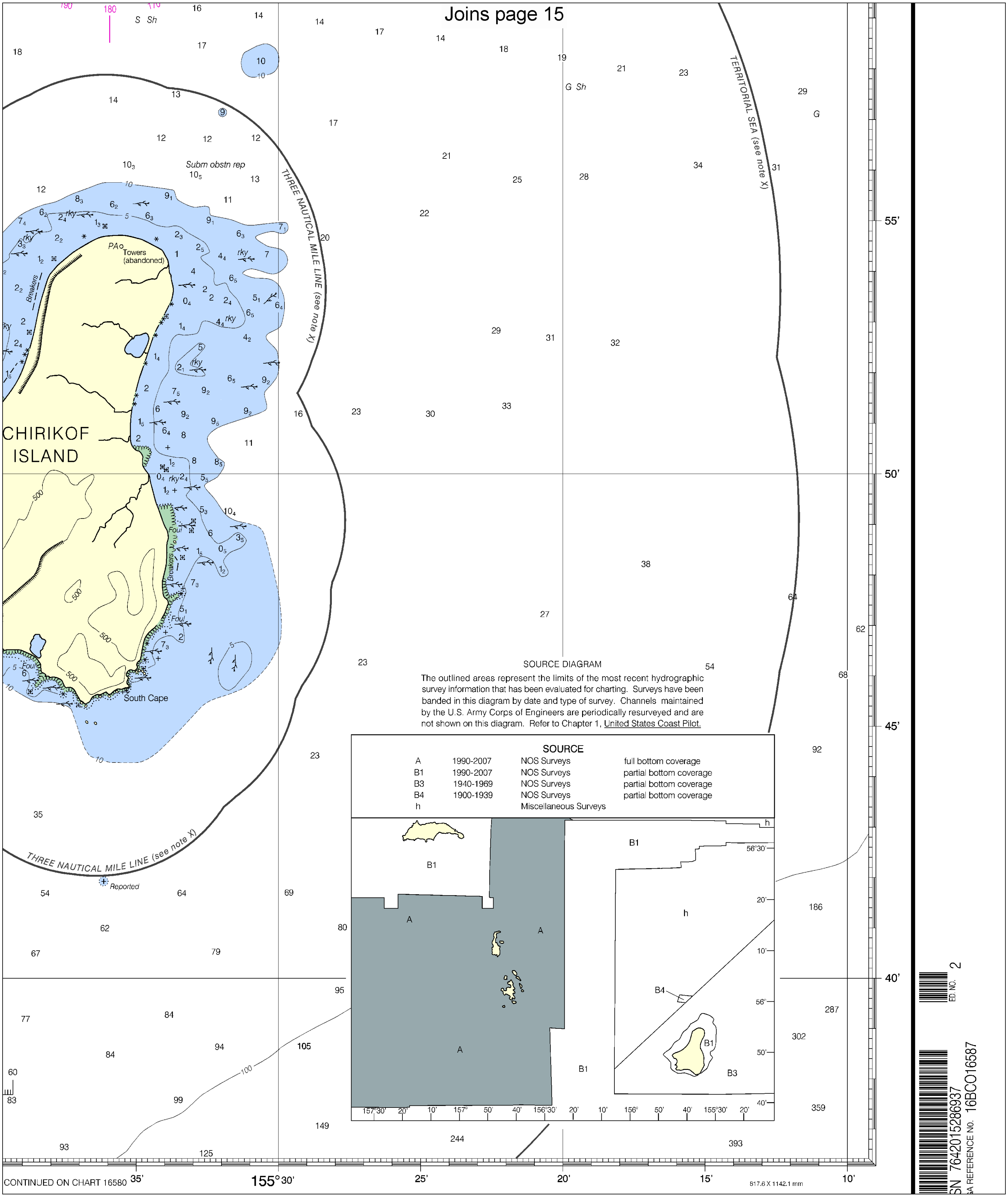

Joins page 13
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note
Kelp
Kelp
Kelp
Kelp
100
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
Joins page 20
LOGARITHMIC SPEED S
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the oth
right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with
20'
15'
10'
05'
156°
55'
50'



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.


Joins page 15
CHIRIKOF ISLAND
Towers (abandoned)
South Cape
Breakers
Foul
Subm obstn rep
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
Reported
SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.
SOURCE
A 1990-2007 NOS Surveys full bottom coverage
B1 1990-2007 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B3 1940-1969 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
h Miscellaneous Surveys
55'
50'
45'
40'
35'
155°30'
25'
20'
15'
10'
CONTINUED ON CHART 16580
817.6 X 1142.1 mm
ED. NO. 2
SN 7642015286937
SA REFERENCE NO. 16BCO16587

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

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Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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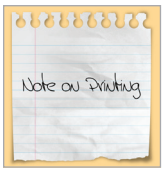

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